

### Remarks

Claims 1-8, 14-26, 33-40, and 42 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 14-17, 39 and 42 are independent. Claims 9-13, 27-32, and 41 have been previously cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claim 16 was amended to correct an informality.

In the December 14, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-3, 6-8, 14-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,081,262 to Gil et al. (hereinafter, "Gill"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

In the December 14, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 42 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

In the December 14, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 4-5, 20-21, 34, and 36 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,128,655 to Fields et al. (hereinafter, "Fields"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

#### 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

In the December 14, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gill. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 of the present application recites a method of building a presentation, the method comprising: accessing a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a multimedia content application; and subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page, and copying said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application.

In the December 14, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner stated, *inter alia*,

Gill discloses a user selecting input. Gill recites: “the author simply selects object characteristics from a set of menus to control the layout, content and presentation of the document page that is created’ (column 3, lines 49-52).

Gill discloses automatically identifying multimedia content based upon the tags while the page is accessed by the multimedia content application. Gill recites: “the multi-media data is stored and processed by the page based document layout system Q in a transparent manner, the data is identified by tags which note the multi-media nature of the particular data object” (column 15, lines 49-53).

Gill discloses copying multimedia content into memory. Gill recites: “the author defines a movie object MB into which is imported a movie, which is stored in memory, and obtained from one of the sources named above” (column 10, lines 11-13). Gill discloses copying the multimedia page into memory in Figure 4 at reference sign 403 (shown as “Gather Page Level Multi-Media Data”) (See, Office Action, Page 5).

However, Applicants respectfully point out that the Examiner is misinterpreting Gill and the disclosure thereof. Gill discloses a multi-media presentation generation system that uses a multi-media authoring tool. (Col. 1, lines 7-8). Specifically, Gill teaches a system that uses a page based print document layout paradigm to regulate the spatial relationship among the plurality of objects contained within the multi-media presentation. (Col. 3, lines 21-24). Gill’s system enables its user to take existing documents prepared for a print medium and convert them to multi-media presentations. (Col. 4, lines 35-37). Gill’s system allows the user to define the content and function of each of workspaces individually as well as their integration with the other objects in the workspace to form the entirety of the presentation. (Col. 5, lines 37-40). Thus, Gill is primarily concerned with presentation layout and arrangements of components of the presentation on the presentation page. This is contrary to the Examiner’s assertions that Gill discloses: (1) “a user selecting input”; (2) “automatically identifying multimedia content based upon the tags while the page is accessed by the multimedia content application”; and (3) “copying multimedia content into memory” (See, Office Action, Page 5).

Further, Gill and the Examiner's interpretation of Gill are contrary to the present invention, as represented by claim 1. The present invention is concerned with gathering content for the presentation rather than with generating a layout of the presentation (Gill's page based document layout system is menu driven, in that the author simply selects object characteristics from a set of menus to control the layout, content and presentation of the document page that is created. (Col. 3, lines 49-52)). Thus, Gill fails to disclose, *inter alia*, "subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page" and "copying said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application", as recited in claim 1.

Gill discloses that information for inclusion in a presentation can be "downloaded from external sources...such as Internet S4" (Col. 5, line 65 to Col. 6, line 8), however, Gill does not disclose how its system identifies and copies the information into, for example, a presentation folder. Hence, Gill does not disclose identifying and/or copying information from an external source such as the Internet, much less disclose Applicants' particular approach of "automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing a page" and "copying said multimedia content having said tag..." "subsequent to receiving user selection input..."

Since Gill fails to disclose all of the elements of claim 1, Gill is not anticipatory reference. As such, claim 1 should be allowed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejection of claim 1.

Independent claims 14-17 and 39 are not anticipated by Gill for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1. Thus, the rejections of claims 14-17 and 39 are respectfully

traversed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejections of claims 14-17 and 39.

Claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 respectively depend from independent claims 1, 14-17 and 39. As such, claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 are not anticipated by Gill for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1. Thus, the rejections of claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 are respectfully traversed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejections of claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40.

35 U.S.C. 103

In the December 14, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 42 as being unpatentable over Gill. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In the December 14, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner stated that Gill disclose all elements of claim 42 but “fails to explicitly describe the multimedia tags as HTML tags.” (Office Action, page. 10, para. 35).

Contrary to the Examiner’s assertions, in addition to failing to explicitly describe multimedia tags as HTML tags, Gill also fails to teach or suggest, *inter alia*, “subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is presented in said preview window, automatically identifying multimedia content having a HTML tag by parsing said web page” and “copying said multimedia content having said HTML tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application”, as recited in claim 42. Hence, claim 42 is patentable over Gill for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1 and should be allowed. Thus, the rejection of claim 42 is respectfully traversed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejection of claim 42.

In the December 14, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over a combination of Gill and Fields. Claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are dependent on respective independent claims 1 and 14-17. As such, claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are allowable for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1.

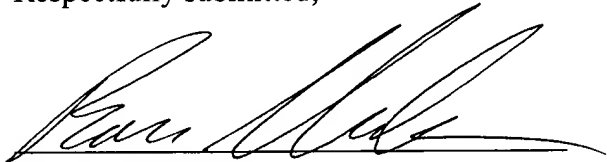
Fields does not cure the deficiencies of Gill. Fields discloses a distribution mechanism for filtering, formatting and reuse of web based content. However, Fields does not disclose, teach or suggest, *inter alia*, “subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is presented in said preview window, automatically identifying multimedia content having a HTML tag by parsing said web page” and “copying said multimedia content having said HTML tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application”. Thus, the rejections of claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are respectfully traversed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejections of claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36.

No new matter has been added.

The claims currently presented are proper and definite. Allowance is accordingly in order and respectfully requested. However, should the Examiner deem that further clarification of the record is in order, we invite a telephone call to the Applicants' undersigned attorney to expedite further processing of the application to allowance.

Dated: April 11, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Boris A. Matvenko', written over a horizontal line.

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